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- (54) Title of the Invention: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR ENLARGING AND PROJECTING IMAGE
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### **SPECIFICATIONS**

- 1. Title of the Invention: Method and Device for Enlarging and Projecting Image
- 2. Scope of the Patent's Claim

(1) A method for enlarging and projecting image, characterized by being a method for enlargement and projection of an image on a screen through a projection lens transmitting light on an image formed from a great number of image elements of an original image device;

wherein any point of the image formed by the original image device is extended with time to a plurality of image elements so as to create image oscillations, combined with reverse oscillations of the optical axis reaching from the original image device up to the screen.

(2) A device for enlarging and projecting image, characterized by being a device for enlargement and projection of images, having a built-in projection lens on the side of the screen;

wherein an original image oscillation device is mounted on to the original image device, and a reverse oscillation device is deployed for the optical axis on one side between the original image device and the screen.

## 3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

(Sphere of Industrial Use)

The disclosed technology belongs to the technical field of image projection, wherein a sharp, enlarged image is formed on the screen when light transmitted from a light source to form an image such as color image, is formed with an electronic device, for example in a liquid crystal TV or the like.

# (Brief Summary)

The present invention application relates to a method for projection of a sharp, expanded image such as a color image, which is expanded on a screen when light is transmitted from a light source, such as a halogen light for color images, etc., to be formed with a device such as a liquid crystal panel of a color liquid crystal TV. In particular, the invention relates to a device and a method wherein a light source such as a lamp is set in the rear of the original image device, and any 1 point of the image formed so that a great number of picture elements of the original image device is oscillated with an oscillation device in a very small time period so as to exceed a plurality of picture elements in this manner. On the other hand, because a projection lens is set in front of the original image device, and a reversed oscillation device is arranged opposite the optical axis between the original image device and the screen, positional changes of an enlarged image are achieved on a screen with a great number of picture elements formed by the original image device when the optical axis is oscillated with a prescribed cycle with passage of time, so that the visual sensation of the screen is formed with a mutually connected shape through a plurality of changes occurring within the range of the remaining image.

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The invention thus relates to a method and device for enlarging and projecting an image, enabling to form a fine and clear image with a high resolution.

### (Prior Art Technology)

It is well known that as information is now being exchanged in our society at a very high speed, this is an important requirement not only simply for civic activities, as information processing technology has also become very important for industrial trends. Although information can be obviously easily seen and heard by a small number of people, means enabling to project enlarged images which can be formed on a TV provided with a large type of screen are widely required in order to present the same information content to a large audience, for example in a lecture hall, on a ship, to passengers in an airplane, or to a class in a school, etc.

Therefore, although the technology for enlargement and expansion of images on a TV screen using the cathode ray tube, which so far represents the main trend in TVs, is used with the so called video projector method, it is well known that the problem with this method is that the brightness is not sufficient. Moreover, a large design size of the device is required in order to combine together 3 projector units for red, green and blue, and the construction is thus complicated, resulting in another disadvantage, namely a high cost, as well as complicated repairs and maintenance, etc.

On the other hand, images can be formed on liquid crystal panels, for instance of so called liquid crystal TVs that have been very quickly developed, while light emitted from a light source such as a halogen lamp, is supplied with electronic technology, or color light can be transmitted and projected through a lens to project an enlarged image on a screen with another type of developed technology. The present applicant also put forward a great number of invention proposals for various types of means in this field as well.

### (Problem To Be Solved By This Invention)

However, because images obtained with different types of liquid crystal panels are formed with many picture elements in prescribed arrangements, when the image is projected enlarged on a screen with transmitted light containing an imaged formed by a liquid crystal panel, the picture elements of the liquid crystal panel are essentially enlarged and projected on a screen, and the problem is that the image is crude and the resolution is low.

In order to cope with this problem, the present applicant has already disclosed many proposed invention, such as superimposition of picture elements (pixels) on a screen containing an image formed with the pixels of a liquid crystal panel, which were then connected so that a highly precise design of the image can be created on the screen by overlapping, as well as a number of other techniques that have been developed.

Further, although there have been many prior invention proposals for a means for projection of enlarged images on a screen that shorten the length to some degree, these means

essentially only increased the extent of the clarity of the image enlarged and projected on the screen in a 1:1 time-sharing manner when an image was formed essentially on a liquid crystal panel, without providing a substantial improvement with a satisfactory density of the image on the screen.

That is why the present applicant disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Number 61-031985 a technology enabling to obtain a high image resolution by a means developed to project an enlarged image per each image element in the gap parts of the original image enlarged and projected onto the screen, enabling to dramatically increasing the clarity of the image enlarged onto a screen.

However, while this is a technique using projection of an enlarged original image with picture elements of a liquid crystal panel for formation of the original image on a liquid crystal TV, since original images accompanying the recent development of photoelectric technology are clearly not limited only to operations involving picture elements of a liquid crystal panel of a liquid crystal TV, this only further stimulated the latent desire for further development of this technology.

### (Purpose of the Invention)

The purpose of the present application is solve various technical problems of prior art explained above that need to be solved, relating to enlargement and projections of an original image on the screen, based on the premise of enlargement and projection of an original image created with transmitted light, formed on a screen with an original image device such as a liquid crystal panel. This has a number of advantages because the image of any one point formed with passage of time by various picture elements of an original image device is extended into a plurality of picture elements, which are transferred and combined with the original image by inducing oscillations with an oscillation device. In addition, because a reverse oscillation device is deployed between the original image device and the screen, the entire image is in the static state even while the image created from various picture elements is oscillated on the screen, so that many images are formed mutually connected in multiple aspects within the formation range of the remaining image perceived visually on the screen.

### [page 3]

This makes it possible to increase the resolution of the image enlarged and projected onto a screen, by providing an image enlargement and projection device which is used directly with a superior image enlargement and projection method that is advantageous for use in field of image transfer technology of information industry, enabling to form a clear picture which has a fine clarity.

### (Means To Solve Problems - Operation)

In order to solve the above mentioned problems, in accordance with a summary of the

scope of the claims described above, the construction of the present invention application is characterized by the fact that light obtained from a light source such as a halogen lamp or the like is transmitted to form an image with various image elements of an original image device via an electronic device by using a video tape, etc., by a image pickup element such as an electronic camera, and by an original image device, such as a liquid crystal panel of one color liquid crystal TV. The light is transmitted through a projection lens, and when an image is projected and enlarged on a screen, the image of one point formed with passage of time by various picture elements of an original image device is extended into a plurality of picture elements which are transferred and combined with the original image by inducing oscillations with an oscillation device. On the other hand, because a reverse oscillation device is deployed between the original picture device and the screen, reverse oscillations are induced which are synchronized with the oscillations of the optical axis on the screen.

Multiple aspects of the image information formed with various image elements of a liquid crystal panel adjusted in this manner are thus periodically changed. Moreover, because the information changes are projected as mutually adjoining elements with multiple aspects within the remaining image range of visual perception, this creates a design of cyclical positional changes of an image having image elements that are formed periodically by an original image device, such as an image pickup element. Further, because multiple images formed by this information changing design are projected in their entirety on the screen so that each picture element of the image is oscillated, the entire image is created in the static state, enabling to increase the resolution of an enlarged image projected onto a screen by creating a technical means for formation of images on a screen with a fine detail of the texture and a high clarity.

# (Embodiments)

The following is an explanation of an embodiment of the present invention application, which is based on the figures.

The embodiment in Figure 2 relates to an explanatory diagram explaining the principle of the mode of the present invention application. As shown in the figure, an original image device is electrically connected to a well known electronic driving device 4, mounted on the side of a screen 3 for light obtained from a light source 2, by using a white light source 2 such as a halogen lamp with a screen 3. The light is transmitted from the light source 2 to picture elements, not shown in the figure, which are arranged in a specified arrangement on a liquid crystal panel 5. The light is transmitted through a projection lens 6 and an enlarged image is created from respective image elements, so as to project an enlarged image on the screen 3 with a fixed reflecting mirror 7, and with a moving mirror 8 which is oscillated with a prescribed cycle by an oscillation device applying oscillations with passage of time to the optical axis.

Also, because the moving mirror 8 is oscillated with a prescribed cycle applied to the optical axis, this makes it possible to oscillate the moving mirror 8 by a suitable electromagnetic device or the like, not shown in the figure, with a specified cycle below 1/16 of a second for a set

angle with passage of time. Accordingly, as shown in the figure, the optical axis 9 can thus be oscillated with a small cycle set for a specified angle on the screen 3.

Further, the image is formed by using speed of the temporal changes of the oscillations of the optical axis that is within the range of the remaining image formation of visual perception. For example, as shown in Figure 3, when the image elements of the liquid crystal panel 5 are arranged as 3 mutually adjacent image elements arranged in the vertical direction, as shown in Figure 3, these 3 image elements will form the image of image 10 during a certain initial time period. Next, when the image 10' is formed within a remaining image formation time period (the images 10 and 10' are essentially complementary parts created by a combination of the same image), when the reflection mirror 8 oscillates the optical axis during the period when this image is changed only by the width of the image that is changed with passage of time, as shown in Figure 3, an image will be formed and projected on the screen by the image elements with a crude resolution of the image elements 10, 10, 10 during the initial period within the remaining formation range of visual perception. Next, after this remaining image formation time period, image elements 10', 10', 10' are formed with crude resolution with the operation of the image elements which are controlled electronically for the consequent part of the image elements that have not been projected between the image elements 10, 10, 10 that were projected with a crude resolution. As a result, a connected image 11 is formed by mutually connected images 10, 10', 10', 10, 10, 10' as an image having a satisfactory picture resolution, because the picture is formed with a connected state of mutually adjacent image elements.

Accordingly, a viewer will see image 11 not as a crude image, because the image is formed from images 10, 10', 10, 10' which are connected on the screen, so that an image formed from a constant arrangement of image elements on one liquid panel screen 5 will be perceived visually as high-resolution picture as it is formed in principle from twice as many connected image elements that are free of gaps.

# [page 4]

Also, although the connected image 11 which has a high resolution as shown in Figure 3 is oscillated in the vertical direction of the reflection mirror 8, as shown in Figure 4, an image having a crude resolution of image elements 12, 12, ... will be created on the screen during the initial period essentially in the same manner as described above when left-right oscillations are applied to the optical axis on the vertical axis. However, by oscillating the reflection mirror 8 within the next remaining image formation time period, images 12', 12' ... (the images 12, 12' are essentially complementary parts of the same combined image) will be formed by applying the same control to next image elements between the initial image 12, 12. The result is that a viewer will be able to confirm visually an image 13 that has a high precision with double the resolution of mutually connected images within the range of the remaining formation time period.

Because the resolution of image elements enlarged and projected on the screen of a liquid crystal panel is doubled also in the static mode, the visual perception of an image with a very

fine detail is enabled.

Also, the image formed on a screen 3 with oscillations applied in the axial direction in the above-mentioned 2 modes can be confirmed visually as being in the static mode.

Incidentally, although oscillations are applied to one axis of the reflection mirror 8 in the two modes described above, the reflection mirror 8 can be also used with a suitable means for three-dimensional rotational oscillations, so that the optical axis 9 can be used to draw an arc with single oscillations. Accordingly, the resolution on the plane of the screen 3 can be extended as shown in Figure 5 when image 14 is moved as shown in the figure to the left and to the right during the initial period of each of the image elements of the liquid crystal panel 5, so that image 14' is formed next on the screen 3 within the remaining image formation time period. Next, image 14" is formed by a sequential movement downward within the next remaining formation time period, which is then followed by formation of image 14" by moving to the left, so that a viewer can perceive a completed image 15 which has four times the resolution of the mutually connected elements on the screen.

Also, in the state when changes are initiated within 1/16th of a second for each image element of the liquid crystal panel 5, that is to say within the range of the visual perception of the remaining image formation time period, as long as the reflection mirror 8 performs again oscillation modifications of the optical axis 9 corresponding to 1/4 of the state, a fine, connected image will be formed as shown in Figure 5 with a high precision, having four times the resolution in 1/16 of a second, so that a viewer will be able to perceive visually an image having a high resolution.

Further, because the image formed on the liquid crystal panel 5 with electronic control of the image elements is accompanied by movement of the image elements on the screen 3, no obstacles will be encountered even if the image is photographed in real time, or even if it is recorded on a video tape as a recorded image.

Therefore, since it is thus possible to form a highly precise image with a fine detail and a high resolution with an image enlarged on one screen with an original image device of one liquid crystal panel, the image can be projected safely in the static mode with a high resolution of the entire image that is finely detailed during a range corresponding to 1/16th of a second on the entire screen.

Also, when an original image was formed in the embodiment of the above-described principle mode on a liquid crystal panel with an original image device, so that essentially any one point formed during passage of time with the electronic driving device 4 is extended and transferred to a plurality of image elements and an oscillating image is formed, an image that has a higher clarity with a fine detail will thus be formed by enlargement and projection of image elements.

Figure 6 explains the actual application of the above described principle mode in an embodiment in which an image enlarged in real time with a high resolution is projected enlarged onto a screen with real-time projection of the real image. I' is an image enlargement and projection device forming one center according to the gist of this invention application. A liquid crystal panel, deployed on the projecting side as an original image device for projection from a light source 2, which is a halogen lamp, to a screen 3, is electrically connected to an electronic driving device 4. A lens 8', which is provided with a tilt-shift mechanism, is deployed eccentrically on rotary plate 7 for projection with an oscillation device forming the center of optical axis 9' on a liquid crystal panel 5, and with the light source 2 for the screen 3. In addition, because the rotary plate 7' is rotated so as to create a constant cycle with a motor via a driving roller 16, the light will pass through the projection lens 8' due to high-speed rotations with a speed using a set angle within the range of the visually perceived remaining image of the rotary plate 7', so that optical axis 9 is created on the screen 9.

## [page 5]

In order to form the image shown in Figure 6 with each image element of the liquid crystal panel (6 individual elements are used as a model in the present model), the image formed by each corresponding image element 12 on the screen 3 is revolved and formed in a position that is changing with time, so as to form enlarged image 11' with 4 partitions which are mutually closely interconnected per 1 revolution as shown in Figure 5. Accordingly, as long as the image is formed on the liquid crystal panel 5 with each image element 12 with each revolution in 1/16 of a second, a static image 11' is obtained on the screen 3 with a high precision and a fine detail of the texture with quadrupled resolution of the image enlarged and projected by the projection lens.

It goes without saying that since the liquid crystals 5 of the original image device, as well as each of its image elements 12 are static, the image 11' that is enlarged and projected onto the screen 3 is provided as a static image for the entire image information.

The electronic driving device that is used in this case to form the image with image elements 12 is electrically connected to a camera 10 representing an image pickup element for 6 fixed image elements, and because a tilt-shift mechanism lens 8" is deployed in the same manner with a rotary plate 7" for taking of pictures represented by a real image 11, synchronized reversed-rotations are performed with synchronizing device 18 which synchronizes a motor 17 on the projection with a motor 17' via a driving roller 16' in the same manner as the rotary plate 8 which is used for picture taking purposes. Therefore, the real image 11 recorded by the camera 10 with the of the rotary plate 7' for picture taking purposes will be formed in real time on the screen 3 with a high resolution and a fine detail of the texture.

Since mutually reversed rotations are performed in the end by the motors 17 and 17' in the present embodiment, the rotary plate 7' can thus be oscillated with reversed oscillations.

Because of that, any one point of the image formed within the remaining formation time period, visually perceived as image elements 12, 12 ... on the liquid crystal panel as the original image, will be extended to a plurality of image elements 12, 12, and an image will be formed in a transferred state. Accordingly, although the image that is projected on the screen 3 from each picture element of the liquid crystal panel 5 via the oscillations created with the reversed oscillation motor 7' is revolved, the entire image is in the end created as a static image. In this case, the image 11' is formed on the screen 3 during real-time when the real image 11 is manipulated.

Also, although the real image 11 was filmed with a camera 10 in the above-explained embodiment, and the original image was enlarged and projected onto a screen 3 so that the image 11' was obtained as an image in an enlarged and projected state, it is also possible to use broadcast video or a video tape. Further, slide films or similar image enlarging and projecting means can be also employed. The embodiment which is shown in Figure 7 is an example of an image that is transmitted with a TV broadcast and enlarged and projected on the receiving side, so that in an original enlargement and projection device 20' of this embodiment, a transfer broadcast signal is received with a tuner 19, and this received image signal is oscillated with an image oscillation device 7" containing a built-in electrostrictive circuit or the like, developed to enable practical applications at the point in time when the present invention application was filed, so that any one point of the image is controlled in time as described above by respective arrays 12, 12 ... of the liquid crystal panel 5, and extended and transferred to a specified plurality of picture elements 12, 12 .... An oscillation device is deployed between the liquid crystal panel 5 and the image element 3 in the same manner as explained above in Figure 6, and a rotary plate 7' for projection purposes is provided with a projection lens 8' in a specified eccentric position, so that rotations can be performed with a specified cycle by a motor 17 via a driving roller 16. The number of these rotations is controlled mechanically by a built-in synchronization device 18 with the oscillation device 7", which has an original oscillation circuit, so as to achieve reversed oscillations to the liquid crystal panel 5. The light transmitted from the light source 2 forms an oscillation image with each of the image elements 12 of the liquid crystal panel 5 and it is enlarged by projection lens 8' into image element 3 and the image 11' is formed.

Also in this embodiment, an oscillation image, formed by each of he image elements 12 of the liquid crystal panel 5 in the same manner as explained above, is enlarged and oscillated on image element 3 and an image is formed. However, the image 11' can be formed as a completely static image.

Next, Figure 8 shows en embodiment of a video enlargement and projection device 20'. Unlike in the embodiments described above, the image is enlarged and projected from a video tape of a video recorder 19' in this mode. Because the video signal obtained from the video recorder 19' is processed by the image oscillation device 7" in the same manner as in the embodiment explained in Figure 7, any one point of the image that is input to the liquid crystal panel 5 is formed so as to be transferred with passage of time.

# [page 6]

Because a moving mirror 8, deployed in front of a reflection lens 8' between the liquid crystal panel 5 and the image element 3, is oscillated with specified reversed oscillations by a motor 17', which is synchronized via a synchronization device 18 with a transmission device 17" and electrically connected to the original picture oscillation 7", the moving mirror 8 performs three-dimensional rotations which are synchronized with the operations of the original image oscillation device 7". The entire image that is enlarged and projected onto the screen 3 with reversed rotations corresponding interactively to the original image formed on the liquid crystal panel 5 is thus obtained in a mode of a detailed texture image which is not rotated, with a high clarity.

Also, the image enlargement and projection device 20" shown in Figure 1 can be also used for inspection and monitoring purposes with the remote control method, as it can be set up for example in a nuclear power plant or a pathology research institute or other locations in order to avoid special dangers and prevent contamination, etc. For example, an original image in areas characterized by high concentration of radiation or pathogens can be photographed on a slide film 11, and when the enlarged image is projected and used for inspection or monitoring purposes, the light obtained from a light source 2 is constricted by a constricting lens 8", transmitted through a slide film 11" and oscillated with an oscillation device in the same manner as explained above in Figure 6, a projection lens is rotated and oscillated with a specified cycle by the rotary plate 7", the light passes through an image pickup lens 8" which is connected to an optical fiber of an original image device 5' in an image guide which is curved at a specific distance, while a reversed oscillation device is deployed in the same manner as shown in Figure 6 on the outer end part of the electric device so as to form an enlarged image 11' on the screen 3 with the projection lens 8' of the rotary plate 7. Because also in this embodiment, the rotary plate 7" of the oscillation device for the original image on the picture taking side, and the rotary plate 7 of the reverse oscillation device on the projecting side are electrically connected to a synchronization device 18, oscillations and rotations are applied to the image elements 3 of the original image in each image element state of the image guide 5' of the original image device on the projecting side, so that the entire image 11' is enlarged and a detailed image 11' can thus be obtained with a high clarity with complementation of the areas between the image elements.

Accordingly, this makes it possible to use remote control in safe locations for purposes such as inspection and monitoring.

Further, because in the present embodiment, the lens 8" is used on the picture taking side for enlargement with a high magnification ratio, and the magnification ratio of the lens 8' on the projecting side is also increased, a dynamic image 11 can be obtained on the image element 3 with a fine detailed texture and a high clarity, which makes it possible to inspect and monitor flaws on the surface of specific objects with the remote control method in a sufficiently enlarged status.

Furthermore, it goes without saying that the embodiment modes of the present invention are not limited only to the embodiments explained above. For example, the design is not limited only to segmented control in the circumferential direction of an oscillation device along its optical axis, as long as high-speed operations are applied with a liquid crystal filter to each picture element of a liquid crystal panel in the original image device, or more than 5 segments can be used to achieve a high resolution, and it is also possible to use a design not employing an optical axis oscillation device with passage of time on the side of the camera used as a image pickup element. It is further also possible to use mechanical rotations of a reflection mirror or displacement of a prism instead of eccentric rotations, etc., with a lens tilt-shift mechanism, and to cause high-speed changes electronically in the refractive index of transmitted light with an electrostrictive mechanism so as to displace the optical axis, and various other modes can be employed with an optical axis oscillation device using the photoelectric method which can be used to complement the present invention application.

Furthermore, in addition to color original images, monochrome image can be obviously also used as compatible subject image.

In addition, it is also possible to use a design in which a liquid crystal panel is oscillated with an oscillation device applied to the optical axis, with the latest developed materials such as a panel consisting of a polycrystalline substance, for example a transparent ceramic material for PL image projection, etc., which can be used instead of a liquid crystal panel, or a transparent type of panel can be used to achieve changes in time of image information.

# (Effect of the Invention)

According to present invention application, which relates essentially to technology for projection of an enlarged image on a screen when light is transmitted to an image formed on a liquid crystal panel or the like of a color liquid crystal TV enabling light transmission, so that by applying oscillation within the range of the remaining image formation time period of visual perception to a screen with the optical axis of light rays to transmit an original picture by transmitting one fixed image element of an original image, although the projection of each enlarged image is created on a screen with a low resolution and a crude texture, oscillations are applied to the optical axis on the screen in the gaps of this crude resolution.

# [page 7]

The next image is then projected into the part in which the crude grain image was not previously projected and because the image on the latter side is connected with the image on the former side, the resulting image is visually perceived as being formed from a series of images with a fine detail and a high resolution of the texture on the screen. The result is a superior effect because the image can be visually perceived on one screen with a fine texture and a high clarity.

Also, although one original images is formed by a liquid crystal panel or the like, because each of the image elements of one original image is changed by oscillations of the optical axis on the screen, enabling to project an image consisting of multiple image elements of the original image, a superior effect is achieved as the image can be obtained enlarged in the same manner.

Further, the construction is essentially simple because 1 original image is used. An integrated oscillation device applying oscillations to the optical axis is compatible with a simple control using mechanical, electric, or electronic technology, resulting in a superior effect when a fine texture image can be projected as an enlarged image with a high resolution on a screen.

Furthermore, since the original image is compatible with a liquid crystal panel, film, and with many other designs for the actual image, the resulting superior effect can be achieved not only for entertainment purposes, but also in a wide range of fields including education, training, production, inspection, maintenance, monitoring, etc.

# 4. Brief Explanation of Figures

The figures are diagrams explaining embodiment modes of the present invention application. Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a model of Embodiment 1, Figure 2 shows a lateral view of a model explaining the principle, Figure 3 is a model diagram explaining formation of a substantially high resolution image, Figure 4 is a model diagram explaining another mode, Figure 5 is a model diagram showing separately the same mode, and Figures 6, 7 and 8 are perspective views of real used models.

5	•••	original image device,	11'	•••	image,
3	•••	screen,	9	•••	optical axis,
12	•••	image element,	2	•••	optical source,
8'	•••	lens,			-
1'	•••	original image enlargemen	nt and pro	ojection	n device,
7'	•••	oscillation device,	7' -	•••	reversed oscillation device.

Patent Applicant:

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Representative:

Yukiharu TOMITA, patent attorney [personal seal]

# Figure 1

5'	•••	original image device
12	•••	image element
11'		image
8'		projection lens
7		reversed oscillation device
2		light source

image enlargement and projection device original image oscillation device

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

[page 6]

Figure 6

Figure 7

Figure 8

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### ⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

⑪特許出願公開

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明細割

1. 発明の名称

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画像拡大投影方法及び装置

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
- (1)原画装置の多数の画素により形成された画像に対し光を透過させて投影レンズを介しスクリーン上に画像を拡大して投影する方法において、原画装置に形成される画像の任意の点が複数で、画素に経時的にまたがるように画像を振動させ、があるようにしたことを特徴とする画像拡大投影方法。
- (2) 光源とスクリーンとの間に原画装置がスクリーン側に投影レンズを有して介装されている画像拡大投影装置において、該原画装置に原画振動装置が付設され、一方原画装置とスクリーンとの間に光軸に対する逆振動装置が設けられていることを特徴とする画像拡大投影装置。
- 3. 発明の詳細な説明 〈産業上の利用分野〉

開示技術は液晶テレビ等に電子装置により形成されたカラー画像等の画像に対して光源からの光を透過させてスクリーン上に鮮明に拡大画像を形成させるようにした画像投影の技術分野に属する。 〈要旨の概要〉

 に複数に変化して相互に接合状に形成させ、きめ 糊かな解像度の高い鮮明な画像を形成させるよう にした画像拡大投影方法、及び、該方法に直接使 用する装置に係る発明である。

#### く従来技術〉

周知の如く、テレビは単に市民生活における教養、娯楽手段として機能するのみならず、近時教育や産業活動にとって極めて重要な情報伝達手段となりつつあり、小数人数の視聴は勿論のこと、多くの視聴者に同一内容の情報を提供するようになり、例えば、会議室や船舶、航空機の客室に於ける大型スクリーン上にがは、学校の教室等に於ける大型スクリーン上にが広く求められるようになってきている。

そして、これまでテレビの主流を占めていたプラウン管方式のテレビによるスクリーン上の画像の拡大投影技術については所謂ビデオプロジェクタ方式等が用いられていたが、周知の如く明るさが充分でない難点があり、しかも、赤、緑、青の3台のプロジェクタを組合せるために装置が大型

案に示されているような液晶パネルの面素に形成された画像をスクリーン上に面素ごとに重量、接合させて各画像をスクリーン上にオーバーラップさせる等の画像の高精度化につながる数々の技術が開発されてきた。

そして、かかる多くの先発明考案のスクリーン 上の拡大画像の投影の手段は一長一短があるが、 本質的に液晶パネルの画像に形成された画像とと クリーン上に拡大投影される画像とはタイムシア リング的に1対1に対応するものであって画像と しての鮮明度を上げる手段にすぎず、本質的なス クリーン上の画像の充密度を上げることにはなら ないきらいがあった。

そこで、出願人は先願である特願昭61-03 1985号発明において、スクリーン上に拡大投 影される原画の間隔部分に画素ごとの拡大画像を 投影する手段を開発してスクリーン上の拡大へ画 像の鲜明度を著しく上げて解像度の高い画像を得 るようにした技術を開発した。

しかしながら、当該技術は液晶テレビの原画形

化し、又、構造が複雑になり、結果的にコスト高 になるという不利点があるうえに保守点検整備や 管理等の煩瑣な面があるという不具合があった。

これに対し、急速に開発されてきた所翻液晶テレビ等の液晶パネルに形成された画像は電子技術等の発達によりハロゲンランプ等の光源からの白色光を、或は、カラー光を透過させて投影レンズを介してスクリーン上に拡大した画像を投影する技術が開発されるようになってきており、出願人においても該種手段の多くの発明考案を緊出捉起してきている。

#### 〈発明が解決しようとする問題点〉

さりながら、該種液晶パネルの画像は所定に配列された多数の画素により形成されるために、液晶パネルに形成された画像を透過光によりスクリーン上に拡大して投影すると、基本的に、液晶パネルの画素がスクリーン上に拡大して投影されるため、画面が粗くなり、解像度が低いという欠点があった。

これに対処するに、出願人の多くの先願発明考

成用の液晶パネルの画素についての拡大原画の投 影よるものであり、近時の光電技術の発達に伴う 原画が液晶テレビの液晶パネルの画素によっての み行われることに限らないことが明らかになり、 当該技術を発展的に拡大してあまねく原画に起用 する潜在的な要望が高まってきた。

#### 〈発明の目的〉

うにしてスクリーン上の拡大画像の解像度を高くし、きめの細かな高精度の明るい画像を形成するようにして情報産業における画像伝達技術利用分野に益する優れた画像拡大投影方法とこれに直接使用する画像拡大投影装置を提供せんとするものである。

〈問題点を解決するための手段・作用〉

 に逆振動させ、それに合わせて液晶パウリーン上の像情報を多面的に周期的に変化してスクリーン上の各画素の周期的位置変化に及び、情報変化を視覚の残像範囲内に多面のので変化に接合連設して投影し、それにされる画像のでは、大きれたで、大きれるようにした技術的手段を調じたものである。(実施例)

次に、この出願の発明の実施例を図面に基づい て説明すれば以下の通りである。

第2図に示す実施例はこの出願の発明の原理的 態様であり、ハロゲンランプ等の白色光源 2とスクリーン 3との間には該光源 2からスクリーン 3 側にかけて周知の電子駆動装置 4に電気的に接続 された原画装置としての液晶パネル 5が設けられ

て所定に配列された図示しない各画素に対し光源 2からの光を透過させて投影レンズ 6を透過し、各画素の画像を拡大し、固定反射ミラー 7と経時的な光軸に対する振動装置としての所定サイクルで振動する可動ミラー 8を介してスクリーン 3上に拡大画像を投影するようにされている。

而して、該可動ミラー 8は光軸に対して所定サイクルで振動するようにされていることから、図示しない適宜の電磁振動装置等により可動ミラー 8が設定角度経時的に1/16秒以下の所定のサイクルで振動するようにされ、したがって、図示する様に、光軸 9はスクリーン 3上に所定角度設定微小サイクルで振動するようにされている。

そして、その光軸の振動の経時的変化の速度は 視覚の残像形成範囲内の速度であることにより、 例えば、第3図に示す様に、液晶パネル 5の画素 が相隣って上下方向に3つ配列されている場合に、 当該第3図に示す様に、ある初期の時間にこれら の3つの画素が画像10の画像を形成し、次の残像 形成時間内に画像10′を形成(画像10と10′は実 したがって、視聴者にとってはスクリーン 3上の画像10、10′、10、10′…の連接した粗くない画像11を視聴することになり、1つの液晶パネル5の一定数配列の画素による画像が当該原理態様においては2倍の画象による画像の隙間のない接

合された解像度の高い面像を視認することになる。

当該態様においても静止している液晶パネルの 画素による拡大画像のスクリーン上の解像度は倍 になり、極めてきめの細かい画像を視認すること が出来ることになる。

そして、上述2態様の1軸方向への振動によって形成されるスクリーン 3上の画像は視認される

に示す様な4倍の解像度を有するきめ細かな連接された高精度の画像が1/16秒内に形成されて視聴者は解像度の高い画像を視認することが出来る。

そして、液晶パネル 5に形成される電子制御の 画素による画像はスクリーン 3の画素による画像 の移動に伴って、リアルタイムの実像撮影による 画像であっても、ビデオテープによる録画画像で あっても、何ら支障はないものである。

このようにして、1つの液晶パネルの原画装置により1つのスクリーン上に拡大した画像を解像度が高くきめ細かな高精度の画像として形成させることが可能となり、これが全面に1/16秒の範囲でなされるときめ細かい全体の動画が解像度高く安定した静止状態の画像として投影される。

而して、上述原理態様の実施例において、原画 装置としての液晶パネルに形成される原画が電子 駆動装置 4により経時的に本来形成される画像の 任意の1点が複数の画素にまたがって乗り越える ような振動画像として形成されると、より更にき 状態では静止した状態を得ることが出来る。

そして、液晶パネル 5の画素の各々が1/16 砂、即ち、視覚の残像形成時間の範囲内で変化する状態では、反射ミラー 8が更にその1/4づつの経時的な光軸 9の振動変化を行う限り、第5図

めの細かい。高精度の画像が画素上に拡大して投影 されることになる。

そこで、第6図に実際のリアルタイムの実画像 の綴彫による拡大スクリーン上に対する解像度の 高いリアルタイムの拡大画像の投影を行う実施例 を上述原理態様の実施例に則して説明すると、 1 ′はこの出願の発明の要旨の中心の1つを成す画 像拡大投影装置であり、投影側に於いてはハロゲ ンランプの光源 2からスクリーン 3にかけて原画 装置としての液晶パネル 5が設けられて電子駆動 装置 4に電気的に接続されており、スクリーン 3 に対して光源 2と液晶パネル 5に対する光軸 9′ を中心とする振動装置を成す投影用の回転版 7′ にあおり機構のレンズ 8′ が偏心して設けられ、 又、該回転板 7′ は駆動ローラ16を介してモータ 17により所定サイクルで回転するようにされてお り、したがって、回転板 7′の視覚残像形成範囲 内の設定角速度での高速回転により投影レンズ 8 ′を通過した光の光軸 9はスクリーン 3に旋回す ることになり、液晶パネル 5の各画素12(当該態

様においては模式的に6個示されているが)に形成される画像は当該第6図に示す様に、スクリーン 3の該各画素12に対応して形成される画像が旋回して経時的に変化する位置に形成され、上述第5図に示す様な1回転4分割の相互に密接に接合された拡大画像11′を形成するようにされており、したがって、液晶パネル 5に1/16秒の回転づつの画像が各画素12に形成されればスクリーン 3上の画像11′は静止した投影レンズによる拡大投影の画像の4倍の解像度のきめ細かい高精度の画像の4倍の解像度のきめ細かい高特度の画像として得られることになる。

勿論、原画装置の液晶パネル 5、及び、その各画素12は静止しているため、拡大して投影されたスクリーン 3上の画像11'は全体画像情報として静止している。

そこで、画素12の画像を形成する電子駆動装置4には6画素固定の機像素子のカメラ10が電気的に接続して設けられて実像11に対する撮影用回転板 7'に同じくあおり機構のレンズ 8'が設けられて投影用の回転板 7'と同様に駆動ローラ16'

が挙動動作を行う場合にはそれにリアルタイムに 挙動動作する画像11'がスクリーン 3上に於いて 形成されることになる。

而して、上述実施例は実像11をカメラ10によっ て撮影した原画をスクリーン 3上に拡大投影して 画像11′を得る画像拡大投影の態様であるが、放 「送テレビやビデオテープ、更には、スライドフイ ルム等の画像拡大投影にも用いることが出来、第 7図に示す実施例はテレビ放送による受信側での 画像拡大投影の実施例であり、当該実施例の原画 拡大投影装置20′に於いてはチューナ19により飛 び放送を受信してその受信画像についてはこの出 類の発明の出願時点において、充分実用化可能に 開発された電子技術による電歪回路等を内蔵する 画像振動装置 7. によって液晶パネル 5の各配列 液晶パネル12、12…に前述した如く経時的に画像 の任意の1点が所定数複数の画素12、12…にまた がって乗り移るように制御され、液晶パネル 5と 画素 3との間には上述第6図に示す実施例同様に 振動装置を成す投影用の回転板 7' が所定に偏心 を介しモータ17'により投影側のモータ17と同期させる同期装置18により同期的に高速に逆回転させることにより、カメラ10を介して投影側の液晶パネル 5の各画器12には視覚残像形成範囲の画像が連続して形成され、したがって、投影用の回転板 7'の回転によりカメラ10による実像11のリアルタイムの解像度の高いきめ細かい画像11'がスクリーン 3上に形成されることになる。

当該実施例において、結果的にモータ17と17'は互いに逆回転することになり、回転板 7を振動 装置とすると、回転板 7'は逆振動を成すことに なる。

そのため、原画装置としての液晶パネル 5の画素12、12…に対しては視覚に残像形成時間以内に形成される画像の任意の1点が複数の画素12、12…にまたがって乗り移る状態で画像を形成することになり、したがって、逆振動装置 7'による振動を介して液晶パネル 5の各画素から投影されるスクリーン 3上の画像は旋回するが、結果的に画像全体は静止した状態となり、この場合、実像11

した位置に投影レンズ 8'を有し、駆動ローラ16を介してモータ17により所定サイクルで回転するようにされ、その回転数は液晶パネル 5に対する原画振動回路を有する振動装置 7"との間に同朋装置18を介装して動機的に逆回転するようにされ、光源 2からの光を液晶パネル 5の各画素12に形成された振動画像を乗せて投影レンズ 8'により画素3上に拡大された画像11'を形成する。

而して、当該実施例においても上述実施例向様に液晶パネル 5の各画素12に形成される撮動画像を拡大して画素 3上に振動する画像を形成するが、全体的には静止した画像11′を形成することが出来る。

次に、第8図に示す画像拡大投影装置20′の実施例においては上述各実施例と異なり、ビデオテープレコーダー19′にセットされたビデオデーブからの画像の拡大投影の態様であり、ビデオテープレコーダー19′からの画像信号は上述第7図に示す実施例同様に画像振動装置 7″により、液晶パネル 5に入力させられて各面素12に対しては画

而して、第1図に示す画像拡大投影装置20°の 実施例は、例えば、原子力発電プラントや病理医 学研究用等の特別な危険防止や汚染防止の施設に おけるリモートコントロール方式の検査や監視等 を行う怨様であり、例えば、髙濃度の放射能や病 原菌を帯びた原画としてのスライドフィルム11° の拡大画像を投影して検査や監視等を行うに際して て光源 2からの光を絞りレンズ 8°によりスライ ドフィルム11°を透過させて前述第6図に示すと

上に於いてはきめの細かい高精度の動的な画像11 を得ることが出来るために、リモートコントロール方式により所定の物体の表面の傷や挙動状態 を拡大して充分に観察すること等が可能である。

尚、この出願の発明の実施態様は上述実施例に 限るものでないことは勿論であり、例えば、原画 装置において、液晶パネルの各面素の液晶フイル タの動作を高速作動出来る限りにおいては、光軸 に対する振動装置の円周方向分割制御に限らず、 5分割以上の分割にして高解像度にするようにし たり、それにより撮像素子カメラ側に経時的な光 軸振動装置等を用いることがないようにしたりす ることも出来、又、経時的な逆振動装置としては 反射ミラーの機械的な振動やあおり機構のレンズ の偏心回転等に代えてプリズムの変位を用いたり、 霜歪機構により光透過の屈折率を電子的に高速変 化させて光軸を変位するようにする等この出願の 発明の完成時における使用可能な光電式の光軸振 動装置が全て用いることが出来る種々の態様が採 **仴可能である。** 

したがって、検査や監視は安全な場所において、 リモートコントロール的に行うことが出来る。

尚、当該実施例においては撮影側のレンズ 8° を拡大レンズとして所定の高倍率にし、又、投影 側のレンズ 8′の倍率も高めることにより画素 3

又、適用対象はカラー原画の他にモノクローム 原画が使用出来ることも勿論のことである。

そして、光軸に対する振動装置として液晶パネルそのものを振動させることも出来、更に、液晶パネルに代えて最近開発されつつあるPL画像投影等の透明セラミックス多結晶体のパネル等、経時的に画像情報を変化し得る透過型パネルを用いることも可能である。

#### 〈発明の効果〉

以上、この出願の発明によれば、基本的に、光 透過可能であるカラー被晶テレビの液晶パネでまる によって形成される画像に対し光を透過させてて クリーン上に拡大画像を投影する技術に対しに対 原面を通過する光色を表力リーンように での残像形成時間範囲内に振動で低からない。 はきめの相い解像での出い間になった。 対しらず、この解像での知い間により、 がある光輪が振動されることにより、 がある光輪が振動されることにより、 がある光輪が振動されることにより、

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きめの粗い先の画像の投影されていない部分に投 影されて後側の画像が先側の画像に接合されて補 充し合うことにより、スクリーン上にはきめの細 かい解像度の高い画像が一連に形成されて視覚残 像効果により1面としてきめ細かく明るい高精度 の画像として視認することが出来るという優れた 効果が奏される。

そして、液晶パネル等の原画が1つであるにもかかわらず、当該1つの原画の各画素はスクリーン上に光軸の振動による変化を介して複数の原画の画素からの画像の投影がなされると同様の拡大投影が行われ得るという優れた効果が奏される。

そして、原画が1つであるために、その基本的な構造が簡単であり、光軸に対する振動装置は集積された機械的、電気的、電子的な制御技術を適用するだけでスクリーン上にきめ細かい解像度の高い画像を投影して拡大画像を得ることが出来るという優れた効果が奏される。

そして、原画は液晶パネル、フィルム、実像等 かなりのものが適用出来るため、単なる娯楽のみ ならず、教育、実習、生産、検査、保修、監視等 の広い分野に於いて使用し得る優れた効果が奏さ れる。

#### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

図面のこの出願の発明の実施例の説明図であり、 第1図は1実施例の模式的斜視図、第2図は原理 態様模式側面図、第3図は基本的な高解像度画像 の形成模式図、第4図は同他の態様の模式図、第 5図は同別の態様の模式図、第6、7、8図は実 使用の模式斜視図である。

5…原面装置、 11′ …面像、

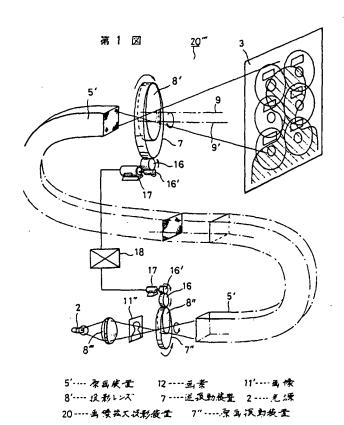
3… スクリーン、 9… 光軸、 12… 画素、

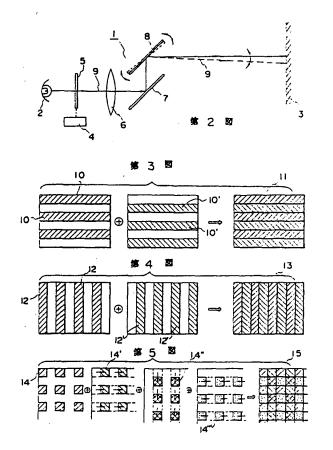
2…光源、 8′ … レンズ、

1' …原画拡大投影装置、 7' …振動装置、

7′ …逆振動装置

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